OPPOSITION

MORE

NECESSARY than EVER:

OR, A

REVIEW

OF THE

Principles, Deſigns and Conduct of the Two PARTIES joined in the OPPOSITION to the late MINISTER, before and ſince his Reſignation: Shewing who have been, and are moſt likely to continue the FRIENDS; and who the ENEMIES of the Publick.

To which is prefix'd,

An ample DEDICATION to the Right Honourable the COMMANDER in Chief, during the late SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN, and his Three Right Honourable LIEUTENANTS.

Deceptus Populus, V—n—s Curiæ Patrum!

LONDON:

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PREFACE.

AS there are but few, if any, modern Writers of ſo eſtabliſhed a Reputation as not to ſtand in need of Protection, the firſt Care, of one who turns Author, ſhould be to ſhelter himſelf under the Wings of ſome one or more eminent Protectors. Thus fortified, he may hope to eſcape uncenſured, if not by the Criticks, at leaſt by the bulk of Readers, who oftner judge of an Author's Merit by the Pomp of his Title-page and Weight of his Intereſt, than the intrinſick Value of his Writings.

Cuſtom indeed has induced moſt Authors to content themſelves with the Armour of ſingle Patrons; but, begging the Pardon of all ſuch ſelf-ſufficient Writers, who ſcorn to be obliged to many at a time, I can't help thinking it the Duty, as well as Intereſt, of all who preſume to inſtruct or entertain the Publick, to ſhew not only, that they are faithful and accurate, but of ſome Conſequence and Importance in the Community; which nothing denotes ſo much, in an anonymous Author, as appearing to be intimate with thoſe of greateſt Eminence and Diſtinction.

But, over and above theſe Motives, there is another far more intereſting than any or all of them, which alone juſtifies my Choice of Four Patrons *for my Hiſtory, however ſhort it be, and how unworthy ſoever it may be deem'd of the Patronage of ſo eminent Perſonages. As we live in a corrupt Age and Country, 'tis probable the Reader, before he goes farther, may ſuppoſe me influenced by venal Conſiderations, like a late eminent * Writer, who dedicated a ſmall Octavo Volume to no leſs I think than a dozen Peers and Commoners at once; but 'tis to be hoped the courteous Peruſer will alter his Opinion, when he ſees that my Motive ſprings ſolely from Neceſſity.*

Were

* Mr. *Oldiſworth*'s Dedication of the *Poliſh Senator*.

Were I to publiſh a Narrative of the late Winter Campaign in the Heart of Germany, *whom could I think of inſcribing my Work to but his* Pruſſian *Majeſty, Prince* Charles *of* Lorrain, *the Marſhals* Belleiſle *and* Broglio, *and the Velt-Marſhal* Kevenhuller, *who commanded there? And to whom ſhould I dedicate the Hiſtory of our* domeſtick Winter Campaign, *but to him who commanded in chief, and the* Triumvirate *who ſerved under him? All the Nation will agree they have the beſt Title to the Patronage of a Work which celebrates their Proweſs; and, without naming their Names, the World will agree to whom the high Honour belongs.*

To mention their Names, or paſt or preſent Titles, would be, not only to ſuppoſe their Fame as little known as the national Happineſs reſulting from their Virtue and Skill, but likewiſe a kind of Inſult upon the Underſtanding of the Publick; I ſhall therefore haſten to my Dedication, leaving the diſcerning Reader to ſingle them from amongſt the reſt of their Fellow-ſubjects by the diſtinguiſhing Peculiarities of their Conduct during their laſt Campaign, however dignified or exalted any of them may have become ſince the Concluſion of it.

As moſt Writers have certain Oddities in their Compoſitions peculiar to themſelves, the Reader will excuſe that which appears in mine. An Author can no more diveſt himſelf of his Oddity, than modern Miniſters *of Double-dealing, Avarice, and Ambition. My Patrons being Peers and Commoners, I could not for my Life ſtifle my Vanity in addreſſing to them in the Stile of our Sovereigns to the Parliament: And though this be part of my Oddity, 'tis not the whole; for notwithſtanding I begin and conclude my Dedication in the regal Stile, I ſubdivide the reſt of it into particular Addreſſes to each of my Right Honourable Patrons in the Language of an humble Dedicator, as in Duty bound.*

DEDI-

DEDICATION.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE immortal Honours you have acquired, in your different Capacities, for ſixteen ſucceſſive Winter *Campaigns*, and particularly during the *laſt*, more glorious than all the former, give you undoubted Title to the Patronage of the Work, which I oblige the World with in laying at your Feet. To whom could the Hiſtory of the late *Oppoſition* be ſo properly inſcribed as to *thoſe* who made the moſt ſhining Figure in it, to thoſe who guided all its Operations, and whoſe Conduct will render it memorable for ever? High as the publick Expectation was, at the Beginning of the late renowned *Campaign*, I may venture to ſay, that not a Man in the Nation but will own, that it ended more extraordinarily than it was imagined it would, by even the moſt ſanguine of both Parties.

Before it begun Numbers were exaggerated on both Sides: In like manner was Victory claimed by each Party before Hoſtilities were begun. This may be political Craft; perhaps it may be neceſſary to keep up the Spirit of the different Parties; for *Legiſlators* are no leſs liable to Dejection and Timidity than their Conſtituents: But ſhould I ſay, that even you my Right Honourable Patrons, were as much miſtaken as the Publick, in the Computation of the real Strength of your Squadrons, I don't think I ſhould be ſo much miſtaken as either.

You all hoped, but your Hopes were founded on Conſiderations as different in their Nature, as your Views and Profeſſions were. *One* of you reſted on the Prevalency of his *private Arguments*; the reſt, on the Virtue of your *publick Profeſſions*. As ſoon as Operations begun, the latter, being irreſiſtible in its *Purity*, bore all before it, but gave way as ſoon as that *Purity* was diſlodged by *Self-intereſt*. Thus have we lately ſeen Victory ſnatched from the gallant young Chief of the *Auſtrian* Army in *Bohemia*, by the Sordidneſs of his *Huſſars*, who, falling too ſoon to pillage, gave the *Pruſſians* Time to rally and conquer.

The Learned ſay, That Compariſons need not always run on All-fours. *Quintilian*, if I miſtake not, hints, that a Simile may paſs Muſter, if it limps upon one or two Feet only. On this great ancient Critick's Authority, then, I may hope that mine will eſcape

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the Cenſure of modern Criticks. One Party had Time given them to rally; and, by rallying, they acquired ſuch Strength as to conquer. Thus far Matters quadrate: But whether all this happened fortuitouſly, or from an inordinate Deſire of *pillaging*, let the Publick decide.

Since Chance has led us to the Mention of the *Auſtrian Huſſars*, Juſtice exacts, that we ſhould paint their Virtues as well as Vices. Therefore, let it be remembered, to their Glory, that they retrieved at *Piſeck*, the Honour they loſt at *Czaſlau:* Here they behaved like modern *Pillagers*, who center all Happineſs in Acquiſitions of Wealth only; but there they fought as regardleſs of ſordid *Intereſt*, as old *Greeks* and *Romans*. Eager of Conqueſt and Glory, they purſued the flying *French*, unheeding their Baggage, which obſtructed their Purſuit; and by a Remorſe, unfelt by poliſter *Huſſars*, they glorioufly atoned for their Miſconduct at the Beginning of the Campaign.

If, in their firſt inglorious ſetting out, the *Auſtrian* and *B—ſh Huſſars* bear ſome Similitude, the latter outſhine the firſt ſo extravagantly by their ſubſequent Conduct, that there remains not the leaſt Reſemblance. Abject *Hungarians* may be allowed to relent, and rectify Miſtakes; but 'tis below the Dignity of free-born *B——s* to compound for Errors they think themſelves above committing. How ſhould it be expected, that a Man would atone for a Crime, before he can be convinced that he had been guilty of one?

Now ſuppoſing, that ſome ſqueamiſh *Caſuiſts* ſhould look upon *pillaging*, or an inordinate Deſire of *pillaging*, to be criminal, and to be highly ſo when it happens to prevent or thwart the *Redreſs* of national Grievances, would that be any Reaſon for Men of more liberal *Conſciences* to ſhape their Conduct by the Concluſions of old-faſhioned *Pedants* of limited Comprehenſion? Old *Sh—p—n*, and *B—n—d*, and *C—tt—n* may reduce their muſty Maxims to Practice; but, my Right Honourable Patrons, 'tis beneath your Dignity, who lead and govern, to betray *Remorſe* or Compunction, as you muſt, had you altered your Conduct to the End of the *Campaign*.

To have changed your Conduct would have denoted *Remorſe*, and Remorſe would have been an Avowal of ſome Guilt: Therefore, to have kept on ſteady in your *ſelf-ſatiating* Courſe, was the ſure Way of ſoaring above a Remorſe, Guilt, Scruples of Conſcience, or popular Prejudice.

As probably I may have Occaſion to expatiate on the Subject of *Scruples* and *popular Prejudice*, and, perhaps too, on Remorſe, Guilt, and Pillaging, in my particular Addreſs to each of you, I beg leave to drop it for the preſent, in order to haſten to what I

ſo paſſionately deſire; that is, to perpetuate my own Memory, by exemplifying the particular heroick Actions of each of you during the laſt *Campaign*. And firſt,

My Lord, Commander in Chief,

I plume myſelf not a little, on the ſuperior Happineſs of being the firſt publick *Dedicator* to your Lordſhip, ſince you have thought proper to be raiſed above the Claſs of *Plebeians*. You have had your *Vindicators* in Proſe and Rhyme; you have had them *within Doors* by Wholeſale and Retail; but *Dedicators* you have had none, that I can remember, before I do myſelf the Honour to celebrate your Addreſs, and claim your Patronage. From ſuch manifeſt Neglect of your Lordſhip's Pomp and Title may be ſeen, that *Power* was the Magnet which attracted to you all the *Pens* of your Countrymen. I ſay all, my Lord, becauſe I verily believe there was not a Pen in the Nation, up from Goody *Oſborne*'s to *Dan P—e*'s, but was drawn either for or againſt you for near twenty Years paſt. The Squadrons, I confeſs, were unequal in Number; but what was wanting in Tale, was made up in round Aſſertions and perſonal Altercation, backed by *Power*.

'Twas the Plenitude of that *Power*, my Lord, which drew the whole Fraternity of *Grubeans* into your Service. Ungrateful Race! that could drop your *Benefactor* ſo ſoon as you ſuppoſed him ſtript of that *Power* for which you revered him! or, rather, unſagacious Wretches! that could not diſtinguiſh an artificial from a natural *Abdication!* The Sun is not the leſs luminous or vivifying for being eclipſed; nor often the Stateſman leſs powerful behind the *Curtain* than on the publick Stage.

But, my Lord, how miſtaken ſoever your undiſcerning *Grubeans* were in judging of your *Retreat*, the whole Poſſy of Writers beſides ſaw the Nakedneſs of it through all its Colouring. They ſaw you artfully covering yourſelf, by ſeeming to diſrobe yourſelf of Power; they ſaw you engaging your Royal M——r, but the more warmly to eſpouſe your Cauſe, by ſeeming inclined to remove from him the *Odium* of ſupporting a Servant obnoxious to the Nation: In fine they ſaw you, like a ſkilful Angler, veering out Line, that thoſe, you had moſt Deſign upon, ſhould ſwallow your Bait with greater Avidity.

The Enemies of your Renown would perſuade us, that your Lordſhip's *Retreat* was involuntary; that you never ſo much as dreamed of quitting the Field till you ſaw yourſelf in Danger of being out-fronted, and ſo hemmed in on all Sides, as to have ſcarce any Hopes of ſaving your Baggage and Artillery. But, with all due Submiſſion to the Deciſion of theſe Connoiſſeurs, I rather believe, that you had ſettled the Plan of Operation before the open-

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ing of the *Campaign*, and that the *Modus* of your Retreat was adjuſted with the Right Honourable *Triumvirate*, whom I join with you in this dedicatory Addreſs, immediately after the firſt *Suſpenſion* of Arms was agreed to.

I won't anſwer for it, that your Lordſhip had not a ſecret Underſtanding with *one* or all your preſent *Lieutenants*, long before the Opening of the preſent *Campaign*; but, ſuppoſing you had not actually entered into Articles, you certainly had it in your View to have Recourſe to their Friendſhip and Popularity, whenever you came to be pinched. You were not unacquainted with the *Bendings* of their Hearts towards Lenity, Riches and Power; nor were you dubious of ſucceeding whenever publick Clamour ſhould force you upon Experiments: But, as Peace is to be ſought Sword in Hand, you drew up all your Force, that they might ſee you were as yet able to wage a defenſive War at leaſt. Herein appears your Lordſhip's Forecaſt and Addreſs.

Had you made Overtures before Hoſtilities begun, your preſent *Lieutenants* would riſe in their Demands, on a Suppoſition that you would never be the firſt to treat, if you had not been conſcious of your own Inability, and the Strength of your Enemies: So that your Lordſhip (ſuppoſing no *prior* ſecret Engagements) muſt be allowed to have obſerved all the refined Maxims of Policy, in ſkirmiſhing and pickeering, ſtill avoiding coming to a deciſive Engagement, before you offered to negotiate.

There are, indeed, ſome that impeach your Conduct throughout that whole critical Conjuncture. They alledge, that being intoxicated by your Succeſs on the Miſcarriage of the memorable *Motion* the Winter before, you became more indolent and parſimonious than formerly, which, in the firſt place, loſt you the Advantages to be acquired on a general Election. Next, they ſay, you did not improve the Interval between the Elections and the Sitting, on a Suppoſition, that the independent Squadron, that had diſcountenanced the *Motion*, would ſtill be of your Party, or at leaſt Neuters, on an Emergency.

But, for my part, I ſee your paſſive Conduct in a quite other Light. The Seſſion before, and particularly the *Motion*, had ſo exhauſted your Finances, that you really wanted the *Means* of puſhing your Intereſt at the laſt general Election as vigorouſly as in Days of yore. Beſides, you had ſo experienced the *Foibles* of your Countrymen on former Occaſions, that you doubted not but of making *Proſelites* before the Sitting, though the Current ſhould run againſt you at the Elections. The Savings, by this Scheme, were conſiderable, but the Error of it conſiſted chiefly in a falſe Computation of the Force of *popular Prejudice*.

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Your Lordſhip had, for many Years before, been ſo accuſtomed to *Noiſe* and *Outcry*, which you always bore down by your Authority and Addreſs, that you did not attentively enough conſider the additional Strength acquired by *Clamour* on its becoming general. It was an Error which *Pettite* or *d'Avenant* might have been guilty of, had they had your Experience of *twenty Years* of the Efficacy of the grand miniſterial *Specifick:* But I very much queſtion, if theſe framed political Arithmeticians could ſo ſoon and effectually retrieve Miſtakes as your Lordſhip. The Sublimity of your Lordſhip's Addreſs has, in no Inſtance, been ſo conſpicuous as in retrieving your Errors from the Diſſolution of the laſt P———t to the conveening the preſent.

If you were ſupine and too frugal during the general Elections, and the Interval between thoſe and the Sitting, it can't be denied, that you amply atoned for all your Miſtakes as ſoon as you perceived the Tide of *Prejudice* to ſwell beyond the uſual Bounds. You contrived a *Suſpenſion*, and you improved thoſe ſhort, but precious Moments beyond the Hopes of the moſt ſanguine of your Friends. You ſowed *Diſſenſion* amongſt thoſe you could not gain, and you applied to thoſe whoſe Stomachs were of *quickeſt Digeſtion*. Amongſt theſe your preſent *Lieutenants* were of the firſt Claſs: You knew they were the firſt in Repute and Authority amongſt your Oppoſers; but you knew likewiſe, they were the firſt that would deſert their Colours, could they find their Account in the Deſertion.

Your Lordſhip's ſuperior Diſcernment and Knowledge of Mankind ſoon determined you to apply to proper Objects.

Two of the *three* were gained as ſoon as applied to. The *one*, a pliant, ſupple Twig; the *other*, a knotty, ſtubborn Shrub. Theſe, your Lordſhip know, you could whiſtle for and command, whenever you thought proper to ſatiate their Appetites: But the Difficulty lay in forming a Plan ſo ſpecious as ſhould lure the *third* into your Scheme. He had a Stomach every whit as voracious as his *Colleagues*; but then he had acquired more Popularity, by ſeeming more virtuous. Your Lordſhip's former Intimacy with him, convinced you that a Man may become popular without Virtue. A curſory Recollection of your own Life might convince you of this Truth. Here I might expatiate, if a *Tenderneſs* for your Lordſhip's Reputation did not ſilence me. Ill would it become an humble *Dedicator* to run over the Life of his *Patron*, from his firſt entring upon the Stage of State-affairs, to his climbing over the Shoulders of thouſands to the Pinnacle of Power. Could ſuch an Enquiry prove your Lordſhip's early *Popularity* to have been founded on the Baſis of *Virtue*, I might be pardoned to enter upon it here; but as the whole Nation, from dire Experience could give me the Lie, let

us confine ourſelves to the Conſideration of your Conduct the laſt Campaign.

We have taken Notice above of the Difficulties that attended the colouring over the *Deſertion* of a Man grown popular by ſeeming a *Patriot*, and the moſt inveterate of your Enemies: But even theſe your Lordſhip got over, unſurmountable as they appeared to thoſe who knew not your Dexterity, and the ſtifled *Paſſions* of the *Object* you had to work upon.

It was to pleaſe this popular *Man*, this Idol of the Diſcontented; it was to varniſh over his concerted future Conduct, that you *abdicated* in Appearance. This was deemed an involuntary Step by many, but it was known by others to have been taken in Conſequence of the new *Preliminary*. Had you continued in your Employments, he muſt have continued his Oppoſition, or loſt that Weight with the Diſcontented on which your Safety depended. He had no Family-intereſt; he had none, either perſonal or landed. The ſole Intereſt he had was from his known Animoſity and Oppoſition to your Meaſures. Therefore, did it once appear, that he ſlackened whilſt you appeared in Power, he might give you his own Vote, but could not gain you another.

This your Lordſhip wiſely foreſaw, and therefore ſeemingly retreated to maſk his Conduct and ſave yourſelf. The Conſequence proves the Rectitude of your Conduct on this critical Occaſion. He ſo far maintained his Popularity and Intereſt, by ſeeming your Enemy, that he had the Power to do even more for the Court this S———, than ever you had done for her before in any one *Campaign*; and he has beſides, ſo perplexed the *Enquiry* into your paſt Conduct, that you may reckon on a total Abſolution.

Here I beg leave to congratulate your Lordſhip on the Succeſs of your Scheme, though it was but what all the Nation expected, after the general Meeting at the *Fountain*. There it was that your Lordſhip's *ſecret Influence* was firſt perceived by the great *Moderation* and unuſual *Calm* which appeared in your *Lieutenant*'s Speech and Countenance. There it was we were firſt told, *that the Court was not to be ſtormed*. There Patriot-eloquence firſt ſeemed to be proſtituted. There it was exerted to cool the Minds of an Aſſembly met to concert Meaſures for re-eſtabliſhing *Liberty*, and redreſſing Grievances. There your *two* other Proſelyte *Lieutenants*, my Right Honourable Patrons, were juſtified for ſtarting into *Places* before their oppoſing Brethren, or before the *Coalition* had the R——l Sanction. In fine, there it was that this popular Gentleman, this *Idol* of the People, was obſerved to wear your Lordſhip's *Livery* under the *Patriot*'s Robe.

From that Day the diſcerning part of the Publick were no longer in doubt of your Lordſhip's Safety; deep as you had laid

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your Scheme, inviolable as the Secret was kept on all Hands, guarded as the popular *Idol* was in his Words, his Works, and *nocturnal Meetings*, your whole Plan was no longer a Myſtery to the Quick-ſighted: But, I confeſs, the Deluſion was ſtill wide and extended; Multitudes were as yet unconvinced of your *Lieutenant*'s Deſertion from the Patriot Cauſe; and this was the Reaſon that he did not ſink as ſuddenly in the Opinion of the Publick, as he would, had his ſecret Adherence to your Lordſhip been generally known.

This Uncertainty the Publick were in of your Influence with their *Idol*, was of infinite Service to your Lordſhip: And it muſt be owned, that that Gentleman's *Addreſs* on this Occaſion was admirable. One Day you were to be puſhed with the utmoſt Violence; the next uſhered in with *Moderation* and Delay. One Day *Grievances* muſt be redreſſed antecedent to all other Conſiderations; the next, the Diſtractions on the Continent required a Diſpatch of the *Supplies* before any thing elſe. One Day the C——t was to be laid under a Neceſſity of receding; but the next, it might be dangerous to drive her to Extremities. Thus, from Day to Day, and Week to Week, were the Publick kept in Suſpence, not knowing what to make of their *Idol*, or which way he ſteered; nor, had not the *Motion* for the Repeal of the S—tp—l Law been made, could the unſeeing World be perſuaded, that you had bid up to their *Idol*'s Price, or that he had been come down to walk by your Clue.

But nothing contributed to their Incredulity ſo much as their *Idol*'s Abſtemiouſneſs: Who dare ſuſpect the *Virtue* of one, who not only made publick Profeſſions of Diſintereſtedneſs, but who was ſeen to put from him the profered Favours of the Th——e, with a Shew of Contempt? How muſt your Lordſhip ſmile to ſee the *Gudgeons* caught with a Hook of your own baiting! This was part of your Plan. Had your *Proſelyte* accepted of *Titles* and *Employments* before your Work was done, he had loſt his Sting, and been a Drone in the political Hive; and conſequently he had never been able to do either your Work or his own. But, by conſenting to act as you directed, it is viſible he has anſwered your Purpoſe; and it is likely that he has anſwered his own, it being equal in the main, whether a Man blunts the Edge of his *Appetite* by a publick P———t, or ſecret P———n. *Gold* feeds the predominant *Paſſion*; and *Titles*, which coſt nothing, ſatiate the ſubordinate.

It is not to be doubted that your Lordſhip's *Expence*, during this laſt *Campaign*, has been unmeaſurably large; if it may be judged of by your Call upon the *E——q——r* in one ſingle Day, (that of your *Reſignation*) we muſt ceaſe to wonder why the national Debts

are not paid off. You had not only your *Veterans* to pay, but your publick and ſecret Auxiliaries. But what of that? When Men earn what they get, when they enrich an *Employer* at the ſame Time that they enrich themſelves, who would grudge the Expence? Some Snarlers may cavil at my uſing the Word *Employer* rather than *Employers*; let them bark on: Your Lordſhip knows full well, that the Word *Employers*, when it means C—ſt——nts, has been diſuſed ever ſince the Year 1720. With what Propriety could I ſay, that the T——ps under your Lordſhip's Command had enriched their C—ſt——nts? I might ſay, that I believe they have enriched themſelves and your Lordſhip, and your Lordſhip's *Patron*, becauſe they have given *more* than ever had been given before; but to ſay they had enriched their firſt *Employers*, would be laying myſelf open to the Deriſion of the whole Nation.

The firſt *Employers*, or C—ſt——nts, have been quite out of the Queſtion for many Years. It is now half a Century ſince the C—ſt—ed minded little elſe than gratifying a *Chief Commander*, that he might, in his Turn, gratify their Paſſions. Your Lordſhip has experienced the Truth of this Aſſertion, more than ever any Commander did before. You have had implicit Obedience paid you; and it muſt be allowed, that no Man ever paid dearer for it. But what is very particular, the *Expence* of every *Campaign* ſo increaſed, that it became at laſt double what it was at your firſt entring upon the Command, yet *your own private Fortune increaſed all along with your publick Expence*. This proves, if Proof were neceſſary, that your *Troops* had conſtantly forgot their firſt *Employers*, and always proportioned the *Supplies* to your Munificence and Generoſity.

Before I take leave of your Lordſhip, I beg to be allowed to mention the only Objection, which I conceive can be made with any Propriety to your late general Plan. This Plan, as I ſuppoſe, was not only to ſecure yourſelf from the impending Storm that threatened you, but likewiſe to ſecure your Influence with your Maſter, ſo as to be reinſtated in Grace and Power as ſoon as it ſhould blow over. Now, in this View, I cannot think that your Lordſhip's Choice of one of your *Lieutenants* was altogether ſo prudent. Tho' this *Officer*, whom you have placed next the Th—e in your Abſence, has no great Stock of either publick or private *Virtue*, yet he has Ability and great Addreſs. He is pliant as a Glove, fawning as a Spaniel, inſinuating as a *Jeſuit*, and crafty as a Fox. Conſider then, my Lord, how dangerous a Perſon you have placed next to *him* whoſe Ear and Confidence you might hope to ingroſs hereafter, as you had for many Years paſt. Was it neceſſary for your Security, that this *Proteus* ſhould be employed? Methinks you ought to have fixed him at a greater Diſtance from the *Ear* you deſigned to ingroſs as formerly. How many Virgins

have

have been ſeduced? how many *Royal Hearts* have been gained by *Opportunity?* Had you remained in the *Valley*, where your Service was moſt neceſſary, perhaps the Danger of ſuch a *Rival* had not been ſo much to be dreaded, as now that you are raiſed to an *Eminence*, where you can never be ſo uſeful as you were *below*. But, my Lord, as the preſent *Favourite*'s Virtues promiſe no Increaſe of publick Happineſs, I wiſh, as moſt Men do, that you may rather influence the R——l *Ear* than he. With this Prayer I conclude my particular Addreſs to your Lordſhip, whom I chuſe, as the leſs *Evil* of the *two*. With your Lordſhip's Leave, I now proceed to pay my Devoirs to your *Lieutenants*, according to their Degrees of Influence at C—t; and firſt to him, who you have unwarily ſtationed at the R——l Ear.

My Lord, Firſt Lieutenant,

Not only your Quality, but your preſent *Power* intitles you to the next Place after your eminent *Leader*; and ſhould I ſay that the diſtinguiſhed *Qualifications* of your Mind gave you alſo a Preeminence over your *Colleagues*, I don't think I ſhould be contradicted by the Publick. For, my Lord, tho' we ſhould allow *one* of your two *Colleagues* to be *diſintereſted* and *ſteady*; and the *other*, to be *open*, *affable* and *generous*, ſtill will the World agree, that your Lordſhip outdoes them in theſe and other ſuperior Qualifications, as much as they outdo the reſt of their fellow S—n—rs. Here, I can no more help exulting, that I have the Happineſs of having choſen a Patron, ſo eminent for *Integrity* as your Lordſhip, than I can congratulating my Countrymen, that the R—l *Ear* is like to be tickled by a *Counſellor*, who has *Virtue* enough to keep it always open to their Complaints, and ſhut to Sycophants and Paraſites.

By *Virtue*, I mean not that old-faſhioned *Probity* revered by our Anceſtors, but that modern Addreſs that diſtinguiſhes the *Stateſman*, and raiſes him above the Level of the People. I mean that ſubtil *Addreſs*, the want of which was ſo ſignally puniſhed at *Sparta*. There it was that Thieves were puniſhed not ſo much for ſtealing, as for not ſtealing with *Addreſs*. The *Sloth* of the purloining Agent was puniſhed, but not his Injuſtice; but the Want of this *Spartan Addreſs*, is what will never be charged as a Crime to your Lordſhip's Account, any more than it can to your ſubtil *Commander*. If he has *purloined* from the Publick, we ſee he has done it with ſuch admirable *Addreſs*, that he can't be legally convicted: And ſhould your Lordſhip have the ſame Opportunities, 'tis not to be doubted that you will improve them, and come off with Impunity, as he is like to do; and by the ſame Means: For conſpicuous as he is for this miniſterial modern *Virtue*,

'tis

'tis univerſally allowed, that your Lordſhip outſtrips him by a long Bow-ſhot.

Of one of the moſt finiſhed of our *Engliſh* Poets, it has been ſaid, and deſigned as a Compliment too, *that Nature being ſo intent on endowing his Soul, had forgotten his Body.* But that univerſal Parent has been more indulgent to your Lordſhip: She has embelliſhed the Caſe no leſs than the Soul. If ſhe has beſtowed Vivacity, Penetration and *Subtilty* on the *latter*, ſhe has not been leſs liberal to the *firſt*, which, by its Comelineſs and Openneſs, beſpeaks Attention and Reſpect; the one engages, and the other ſecures. Thrice happy Nation that have ſo finiſhed a Stateſman to direct your Affairs, and guide your Councils!

In our enlightened Days, *Integrity* is not looked upon to be ſo neceſſary a Qualification as *Subtilty*: And, however enamoured ſome may be with Antiquity, I am not without ſome Doubt, that *Cicero* was of this Opinion, when he complains of *Brutus* to *Atticus*, their common Friend, for having called him *Homo Probus*, good or honeſt Man. "If *Catiline*, ſaid the Orator, were to "praiſe me, could he do it more ſparingly? *Quid jejunius dixerit* "*inimicus?*" Therefore, my Lord, to avoid the like Inadvertency, I ſhall not, with the Murderer of *Cæſar*, call you *Homo Probus*, but rather, with the *Conſul*, who thought the Epithet too jejune, call you what you really are, *Homo Subtilis.*

It was this Qualification that endeared your Lordſhip to your great *Commander*. The *Viri Probi* were not for his Purpoſe: They might indeed anſwer the End of the Publick better than Men of *Addreſs*; but as the Publick was ever the leaſt of his Concern, we find him *ſubtilly* delegating his Power to the *Subtil*, whilſt he himſelf can't ſo conveniently command in Perſon.

What has been ſaid facetiouſly by an Author of great Antiquity of the Office of an Ambaſſador, *viz. That an Ambaſſador is a formal grave Perſon, ſent abroad to Lie for the Commonwealth*, may, in another Senſe, be applied to your Lordſhip. You are ſent forth, my Lord, to command in the Abſence of the *General* in Chief, and to —— for the C——n; but this you don't do with a grave formal Face, as the Ambaſſador in the aforeſaid Deſcription, but with an open ſmiling Vivacity and Sprightlineſs. The ſtarched, formal *Phiz* is the Characteriſtick of one of your *Colleagues*, who has been, of late, no leſs uſeful than your Lordſhip, to your common *Commander*, and the C——n; for which he * * * with a grave Face.

The great Care that devolved on your Lordſhip, and your diſtinguiſhed *Addreſs* during the laſt *Campaign*, gives you undoubted Title to the Patronage of the Hiſtory of it; and I flatter myſelf, that I ſhall have as much Thanks from you for celebrating your Fame,

Fame, as the Nation is like to receive Benefit from your Lordſhip's ſuperior *Addreſs*.

Sir, Second Lieutenant,

Tho' you hold but the third Rank, in the Book of Fame, amongſt the great *Commander*'s *Lieutenants*, I think myſelf obliged to place you next after the foregoing Lord, for many Reaſons: Firſt, you are in *Office*, like his Lordſhip, which gives you Precedence; and next, you reſemble him ſo much in every Thing but *Affability*, that it would be Pity to part you. If his Lordſhip engage the Attention of his Hearers by Openneſs and Vivacity, you draw your's by Demureneſs and Formality: If he attract by Sophiſtry and Addreſs, you confute by round dogmatical Aſſertions. Does he covet Power and Wealth? you are not more abſtemious. Will he go any Length to acquire and continue Power? who can ſay that you won't do the ſame? Will he veer, ſhift and change as the Compaſs of Affairs points to *Self-intereſt?* have we not ſeen that you are as induſtrious as he, tho' not quite ſo alert? Upon the whole, Sir, you are ſo every Way alike, that it would be a Wrong to ſever you. Your Actions are the ſame, your Intentions appear to be the ſame; the only Difference lies in your Manner: But, as your View is the ſame, and as you ſtand upon pretty near the ſame Bottom in the Opinion of the Publick, I ſhall no more abuſe you with the Compliment of *honeſt Man* than I did him, tho' I can't ſay, that you are altogether ſo well intitled as he to be called a Man of *Addreſs*.

And yet, in not allowing you equal *Addreſs* with his Lordſhip, I am far from refuſing you the Honour of the ſecond Rank; nay, upon more ſerious Reflection, I begin to be of Opinion that you are intitled to the firſt; and for this Reaſon, that Nature has fitted you better for *impoſing* on Mankind than his Lordſhip. I am not inſenſible of his Lordſhip's Politeneſs, Affability, Courteſy, Volubility of Tongue, and many other Qualifications natural and acquired, which enable him to gain the Confidence, or, in other more ſimple Words, to over-reach thoſe he treats with. But, with all theſe Advantages, there appears ſo much *Deſign* in all his Words and Actions, that the World is become *cautious* of him; all that treat with him are upon their Guard; and, conſequently, he can't impoſe ſo arbitrarily as you, in whom there appears no *Deſign* but what ſeems to ariſe from your Expreſſion: The Demureneſs of your Looks, and ſerious Solemnity of your Aſpect, tally ſo exactly with the Deepneſs of your *Voice*, and Formality of your Diction, that I look upon you better qualified to impoſe upon the Publick than even his Lordſhip, with all his natural and acquired Embelliſhments.

When I ſay, Sir, that you are better qualified, I deſire it may be

be underſtood, that I mean the *Time paſt* rather than the preſent or future. Nature qualified you to *impoſe*, and you have improved the firſt *Opportunity* that offered; but I doubt very much you will never have a ſecond, tho' any Abſurdity may be expected from the Credulity and unwary good Nature of your Countrymen. How often have we ſeen them fatally confiding in Men that had deceived them more than once, as if oppoſing a Miniſtry had been Merit ſufficient to acquire their Eſteem?

But with regard to you, Sir, in particular, I readily acquit the Publick of their Prejudice in your favour, it being ſcarce poſſible to avoid Error where there were ſo many plauſible Inducements for committing Miſtakes. Who could have ſuſpected the Sincerity of a young Man poſſeſſed of a plentiful Fortune, and privately poſſeſſing no very warm Attachment to *Monarchy*? Who, I ſay, could ſuſpect, that a Man, ſetting out upon this Principle of *Liberty*, and indefatigable in his Oppoſition to a rapacious *Miniſter*, would be the firſt Man in the Oppoſition to bend to ſuch a *Miniſter*, and ſervilely bow under all the Drudgeries of a C——t, for a Poſt? Who could ſuppoſe, that a Country Gentleman, who had been the moſt ſtrenuous Oppoſer of the late *Prodigality*, ſhould be more *profuſe* of publick Money than him whoſe Poſt he enjoys? Who could imagine, that the moſt clamorous Aſſerter of *Liberty* would become the openeſt, warmeſt Oppoſer of the Repeal of ſuch *Laws* as bore hardeſt on the *Freedom* of the Subject? But ſuch is the attractive Power of a C——t, ſuch are the Allurements of an Employment, ſuch is the exceſſive *Thirſt* of the *Covetous*, that all Conſiderations ſubſide, but that one of ſatiating their *Avarice*.

You have, Sir, greedily ſeized the firſt Opportunity that offered: But, if *Deluſion* be not blended with the Nature of *Britons*, I propheſy, that you never more will have it in your Power to *deceive*, tho' I am ſure you will attempt it; becauſe I foreſee you will ſoon become as inconſiderable to your new Aſſociates, as you are become deſpicable in the Eyes of your old. You are not *ſupple* enough for a Courtier: Your Intention is good; but Nature has ſtampt a *Stiffneſs* and *Moroſeneſs* upon your Words and Actions that ſuits not with the Air of a C——t. When 'tis perceived you are ſunk with the Publick, when the Stone of Oppoſition is roll'd from the *Miniſtry*, you will be dropp'd unpitied, unable to deceive again; for the firſt *Deceit* generally excludes a ſecond. Theſe *Truths*, how bitter ſoever you may think them, I doubt not you will chearfully join in the Patronage of a *Hiſtory*, wherein you yourſelf make ſo conſpicuous a Figure.

Sir, Third Lieutenant,

If I place you in the *Rear* of my *Patrons*, 'tis not that I think you

you have not a Right to be in the *Van*; but, as the moſt ſkilful Cooks ſerve up their choiceſt Diſhes laſt, I follow their Example, in paying my Compliments to you after I had diſpatched your *Commander* and your *Colleagues*. They have much *Merit*, but, in my Opinion, you have more. But, Sir, miſtake not, that I here mean modern *Merit*, Merit ariſing from that *Addreſs* which raiſes a Man to *Popularity*: We have many Inſtances in Hiſtory of Men becoming *popular*, without any other *Merit* in the World but that *Addreſs* I am ſpeaking of; the Annals of our own Country prove it but too manifeſtly.

It won't be diſputed, that you excel in this Species of *Merit*, ſince it is certain you became more *popular* than any of your Cotemporaries; and that it now appears no leſs evident, that the only Title you had to publick Favour, was your *Addreſs* in perſuading Mankind you were what you were not. The Gentleman immediately before you in this Dedication wanted not this ſort of *Addreſs*; but you carried it a far greater Length: He diſguiſed as well as you; but he dropt the Vizard as ſoon as he found himſelf detected. Now, you refine upon the Scheme, and keep up all the Forms of a *Patriot*, tho' it be evident to Mankind you had dropt the Subſtance many Months ago. The Non-acceptance of a P—ſt is a thin Vail; believe me, Sir, 'tis too tranſparent in ſo enlightened an Age as the preſent: But, like the laſt Stake of a *loſing* Gameſter, it was your laſt Reſource, when you capitulated, to ſurrender your *Integrity* into the Hands of him whom you painted, all the Time of your long *Oppoſition*, as the Man in the World the worſt qualified, and leaſt intitled to rule and command.

How, Sir, ſhall we account for the Contraſt between your preſent and paſt Behaviour? How do your Friends, if any you have at preſent, account for the Alteration? How do you yourſelf juſtify your Conduct, ſince it has been in your Power to make your Fellow-ſubjects as *happy* and *free* as the Conſtitution intended they ſhould be? To the laſt of theſe Interrogatories it can't be expected that any Man, but yourſelf, can be able to make anſwer; but, to the firſt and ſecond, the Publick on one hand, and your Intimates on the other, may be ſuppoſed to be able to reply. In ſtating theſe Anſwers, poſſibly I may appear more your Friend than all thoſe you confided in of late: For, without doubt, he only deſerves the Epithet of Friend, who neither diſguiſes nor flatters; and, to convince you that I do neither, here follows what the Publick did and do ſay of you.

The Publick, Sir, before the laſt *Seſſion*, agreed you had a clear Head, and a voluble Tongue; that you had Reading and Experience; and that few Men would be more capable of ſerving your Country, if you were leſs *violent*, leſs *indolent*, more *ſteady*, and

more *diſintereſted*. Of your *Heart* they could not be Judges. If any other Picture of yourſelf has been ſet before you by other Dedicators, you have been flattered and deceived. Thus were you drawn during your *Oppoſition*; hear now how you are painted at preſent.

At this Time, Sir, the Publick ſay, that your firſt Oppoſition was owing to private *Reſentment*: That, finding the Publick take Part with you, you continued your *Oppoſition* to become popular; and by Popularity to become ſo conſiderable as to be courted by the C——n: That the late M———r, your preſent *Commander*, ſeeing you arrived to a Popularity which threatened his Safety, made Overtures to you of an Accommodation, which you liſtened to even before the Diſſolution of the laſt P——m—t; and that you ſuffered yourſelf to be entirely gained ſince the Beginning of the preſent. The Publick, Sir, impute your late Conduct, partly to the *Unſteadineſs* of your Nature, and partly to your Thirſt of R—ches and V——ty; and they aſcribe your Non-acceptance of an Employment, partly to your Policy, and partly to your Indolence. They believe you p——leſs——d without Honour, an Orator without S———ty, and a Patriot without V—t—e. Having told you, with the greateſt Sincerity, Part of what the Publick ſay of you, I ſhall now examine what ſome few, who call themſelves your Friends, ſay in your Juſtification.

They ſay, If you had anſwered the publick Expectation, and puſh'd home and improved the Advantages which might have been propoſed from the Superiority of Numbers at the Beginning of the Seſſion, it might have been attended with evil Conſequences: That violent Meaſures might produce a Diſſ—l——n, as the C——t was determined to ſupport the late M———r, and not recede in any one eſſential Point; and that, as the Affairs of *Europe*, particularly of *Germany*, were circumſtanced, a Diſſ—l——n muſt have been fatal.

But, Sir, can you look upon thoſe, who urge ſuch frothy Reaſons as theſe for your late Conduct, to be your Friends? Are they not rather your ſecret Enemies, who ſo weakly juſtify your Separation from your fellow *Oppoſers*, and from the Publick, who had made you conſiderable? What is it that theſe Vindicators call *violent Meaſures?* Surely a People, that have a Right to be *free*, may inſiſt upon Redreſs of *Grievances*, upon a Repeal of *coercive* Laws, upon further Security for their *Liberties*, and upon the Puniſhment of *State-delinquents*, without being thought undutiful, or incurring the Diſpleaſure of the C——n. And ſurely the *Repreſentatives* of ſuch a People might have anſwered the Hopes of their *Conſtituents*, antecedent to all *Grants*, without any Dread of being diſſ—l—d for doing their Duty.

But

But ſhould a Diſſ—l—n be the Conſequence of a conſtitutional Exertion of their Power, who would be to blame? Who might be ſaid to protract the *Supplies* for the current Service? Who ought to anſwer for any Misfortunes that might happen? thoſe who only did their Duty, or thoſe who did what in Policy and *Juſtice* they ought not to have done? The M—ſt—r might be a Favourite from being *uſeful*; it might be deſigned to preſerve him; the Repeal of ſome Laws, and the Redreſs of ſome Grievances, might be Pills of hard Digeſtion; but ſtill I won't ſuppoſe, that any Servant who wiſhed a Maſter well, would adviſe a Diſſ—l—n, a mighty Evil, rather than gratify a loyal, willing People. But, ſuppoſing that *Self-preſervation* had induced the Servant to adviſe the taking ſo dangerous a Step, can we ſuppoſe ſuch an *Abſence*, ſuch an *Impetuoſity* of Temper in the M——r as to take it? Beſides, a Diſſ—l—n could not, in all Probability, be of Advantage to the *Miniſter*, or the M——r; becauſe, as the national Ferment muſt naturally increaſe, another *Election* muſt neceſſarily prove more fatal to the *Servant*, than the laſt; and conſequently not more agreeable to the M——r.

Therefore, Sir, as it would argue a Weakneſs in you, hitherto unperceived, and as it would be a tacit Inſult on the Underſtanding of your *Superior*, to ſuppoſe your late very extraordinary *Moderation* to ariſe from your Dread of a Diſſ—l—n, we muſt ſuppoſe, with the Publick, that you had *capitulated* with your preſent *Commander*, who had chalked out to you the Plan by which you ſhaped your Conduct during all the Operations of the laſt *Campaign*. There is ſome Conſiſtency in accounting for your Conduct in this manner; there would be none in the other.

Thus, Sir, I have impartially ſet before you what the Publick ſay of you, and what your Acquaintance urge in your Juſtification. You beſt know, if either do or do not ſpeak the Truth; but we all know, that, whatever your Reaſons were for your late *Moderation*, you have ſlipped the faireſt Opportunity, that has offered ſince the *Revolution*, of aſcertaining the *Rights*, and perpetuating the *Happineſs* of your Country: And how you will be able to anſwer it to Poſterity, or even to your own *Honour*, let the Publick and your *Conſcience* decide. To the Conviction of the latter I leave you, aſſuring myſelf, you will pay ſo great Regard to the *Candidneſs* of my Dedication, that I may depend upon your Countenance and Protection.

If I addreſs you not in a Stile ſuited to your preſent *Elevation*, you are to conſider that I am dedicating to you as a C—mm—r, in which Capacity you ſerved your *Commander*, and diſſerved your unhappy C——y. Beſides, tho' I am no Enemy to T—tl—s acquired by Virtue, I have ſo great Abhorrence to thoſe acquired

by Corruption and Hypocriſy, that, for my Blood, I can't ſo modernize myſelf as to offer Incenſe where I am conſcious there is no intrinſick Merit.—Ah! my Lord! how much more *elevated* had you been, how much more glorious had you appeared, how much more pleaſing to G—d and M—, had you not *ſupported* your A—ms by *Arts* injurious to the deluded Community! Had you anſwered our Hopes, had you complied with your Duty to your dear C——y, had you not deceived us all, had you not deceived yourſelf, we might ſay of you, what we too credulouſly thought of you, whilſt you appeared to ſtruggle in your Country's Cauſe, and what we can't ſay now of you with any Colour of Truth,

Tibi hoſpitabile pectus, & puræ manus.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Having expatiated ſo copiouſly on the particular *Merit* of each of you, there is ſcarce Room for farther Encomium. But ſince *dedicatory* Cuſtom exacts a Repetition of the Virtues of *Patrons*, be it known to you, and others whom it may concern, that you are the *Cream* of *Patriots*, the *Flower* of your Country, and the *Hopes* of *Europe*. If this be not ſaying *Multum in parvo*, and concluding a modern *Dedication* properly, let *Pope* in his next *Eſſay*, and *Swift* in his next *Dedication* to *Prince Poſterity*, point out the Fault, and direct the Ammendment.

But, my Right Honourable Patrons, ſince I have mentioned your being the *Hopes* of *Europe*, an Epithet which *Marlborough* and *Godolphin* might be proud of, give me leave to preſent you with an *Athenian* Decree, the Conſequence of one of *Demoſthenes*'s Orations. If your preſent *Harmony* have no very promiſing Aſpect with regard to your *own Country*, at leaſt let it be of Benefit to the reſt of *Europe*. *Philip* was not a greater Terror to *Greece*, than *Louis* is to *Germany*, *Italy* and the *Netherlands*. And it muſt be allowed, whilſt you are living, that the *Greek* Commonwealth was not bleſſed with abler or more *diſintereſted* Patriots, than ours.

When I preſs rigorous Efforts in favour of *Europe*, think not that I ſuppoſe you will find your particular Account in a War with *F——e*, and therefore will promote it. No; though it may be a Means of laying the *Ferment* ariſing from your *joint Conduct*; tho' it may prove not only a general, but particular *Benefit* to each of you, by having the fingering of publick Money, I rather ſuppoſe you will promote it from Motives of Generoſity, than *private Intereſt*. Your known *Diſintereſtedneſs* won't admit of any Suppoſition injurious to your Honour.

The

The DECREE.

* " Whilſt King *Philip* attacked only Countries to which he " had any colourable Title, the *Athenians* did not think themſelves " obliged to interpoſe; but ſince the Danger is come home, ſince " he attacks *Greece* itſelf, they look upon it as unworthy the Glo- " ry of their Anceſtors, to ſee themſelves ſurrounded by *Greek* " Cities, that enjoy not *Freedom* and *Liberty*. For theſe Reaſons " the Council and People of *Athens* have judged it proper, that " ſolemn Sacrifices be offered to the Gods, and the tutelar *Heroes* " of the City and adjacent Country: And, being animated by the " Generoſity of their Anceſtors, to whom *general Freedom* ever was " more dear than the particular Felicity of their own Country, " they decree and ordain, That two hundred Ships be immediately " fitted to Sea, and that the Admiral ſail towards *Termophile*, " whilſt the General advances with the Cavalry and Infantry to- " wards *Eleuſine:* That, moreover, Ambaſſadors be diſpatched " to the other Commonwealths of *Greece*, to fortify them in the " Reſolution they ought to have taken of maintaining their *Free-* " *dom*; to exhort them, not to be frightened at the Menaces of " the Enemy; and to aſſure them, that the *Athenians* are deter- " mined to ſuccour with Men, Money, Arms, and Ammunition, " all thoſe whom *Philip* would oppreſs."

Here was a glorious Inſtance of *Athenian* Policy and Generoſity! But, like ſome *Moderns*, they did not content themſelves with *de-* *creeing* and *preparing*; they executed immediately, and in good ear- neſt. That wiſe People did not *prepare*, to give Jobbs to their M——rs or Commanders; they did not put their Country to an immenſe Expence, to calm a diſappointed People by *Reviews* and *Embarkations*; nor did they give the common *Enemy* any Advan- tage by their *feigned* or real Dilatorineſs.

* *Demoſt. Ora. de Coro.*

AN

A N
HISTORICAL REVIEW
OF THE
Principles, Deſigns and Conduct of the *Two Parties* joined in the *Oppoſition* to the late MINISTER, &c.

CONſidering the many Lights held out to the Publick by our ableſt Writers, during the long Adminiſtration of Sir *Robert Walpole*, it would ſeem unneceſſary to point out the Grounds upon which the *Oppoſition* to his Miniſtry was founded: Yet, as the Conduct of our Repreſentatives in the late *Seſſion*, of which I attempt to give the Hiſtory, muſt neceſſarily be meaſured by its Connexion with, or Deviation from that *Oppoſition*, it is incumbent upon me to examine the Motives and Principles of it: But, though the Nature of my Subject, and the ſtrict Impartiality I profeſs, oblige me to this Diſcuſſion, as a neceſſary Introduction to my Work, I ſhall burden the Reader with as few Obſervations as poſſible.

From the *Reſtoration* to the *Revolution* all the Revenues of the Crown, put together, did not exceed the preſent *Land* and *Malt* Taxes, and were indiſtinctly granted by Parliament, without aſſertaining the Proportions neceſſary for ſupporting the *Civil Government*, and the *Publick Service*. But King *William*, a ſagacious Prince, perfectly acquainted with the dreadful and continual Hardſhips which his Uncle, King *Charles* II. laboured under, by having the Expences of the *Civil Government* blended with thoſe for the *Publick Service* of the Nation, wiſely deſired to have his *Civil Liſt* ſettled apart, and the *Publick Service* provided for as the Parliament ſhould think proper. His Views herein were obvious; for, the *Civil Liſt* being his own proper Revenue, he might diſpoſe of it for what *Purpoſes* he pleaſed, without being ſubject to *account* to Parliament, which could not be avoided, had it been blended, as it was in both his *Uncles* Reigns.

The *Convention* Parliament, that had raiſed that Prince to the Throne, ſaw very plainly the Danger of ſuch a *Separation* of the Revenue as was required; but thought it ungrateful, perhaps unpopular, to refuſe the firſt Requeſt of their *Deliverer*. From this

Sepa-

Separation, however, have ſprung moſt, if not all the *Evils*, which the *Opponents* to Sir *R*——— *W*———*e*'s Adminiſtration had inveighed againſt.

Some Men may dream, that the Power of the Crown is not increaſed by ſuch a *Separation* of the Revenue; but they muſt dream indeed, who cannot ſee the direct contrary; and they muſt be more wicked than weak who do not own, that it was this ſeparated *Civil Liſt* Revenue, that had enabled the late *Miniſter*, for twenty Years together, to carry every Point, and have all his *Treaties* approved of by ———. For, though the Increaſe of our Debts and Taxes has multiplied the *Civil Employments*, in the Gift of the *Treaſury*, almoſt to an Infinity; yet could not a Miniſter, by Employments alone, work ſo general a *Corruption* as we have ſeen, had not he had Recourſe to a *Civil Liſt*, larger than ever was known to the Nation: And though, as above ſaid, Civil Employments are become almoſt infinite ſince the *Revolution*; yet are there not enough of them of ſuch Conſideration as to biaſs ſo great *Majorities* as we have ſeen in late P——m——ts; therefore Recourſe muſt neceſſarily have been had to *ſecret Penſions*, and caſual *Job-money*. But, over and above theſe large *Out-goings* to the S——s, there was ſtill larger, one every *ſeven Years*, to the deluded C——ſt——ts.

Thoſe ſeveral Articles of *miniſterial Expence*, which, *communibus annis*, did not amount to leſs than 300,000 *l.* a-year, muſt neceſſarily have been ſupported out of the *Civil Liſt* Revenue; which, had it not continued *ſeparated* ever ſince the *Revolution*, could not morally have happened: For how great ſoever the *Miniſter*'s Influence was in late P——m——ts, he could not poſſibly purloin annually ſo vaſt a Sum as 300,000 *l.* from the Publick, if he had been liable to *account*, as he muſt, had there been no fatal *Separation* of the Revenue.

The Nature of this ſmall hiſtorical Tract won't admit of a more ample Diſcuſſion of this important Point; but, from what has been ſaid, I think it will be evident to every Reader of Obſervation, that all the *Hardſhips* complained of, during the late long *Adminiſtration*, have ſprung from the *Separation* of the Revenue, with which the Crown was complimented at the *Revolution*. It is true, this *Separation* was not ſo dangerous when it was firſt enacted as ſince, the *Civil Liſt* Revenue being ſmall to what it is at preſent; beſides, moderate as it was, there were continual Deficiencies in the Funds ſet apart for the Payment of it; ſo that it was impoſſible before the late, but particularly the preſent *Reign*, to apply as much of it towards *Corruption* as would anſwer the Purpoſe of an ambitious Miniſter. But the Caſe was quite otherwiſe with the late Miniſter: He had a *ſeparated* Revenue of near a *Million Sterling* to work with; a Revenue without *Deficiency*, and of which he was liable

liable to no Account to Parliament, unleſs there ſhould be a Call upon the Publick to make up a Deficiency. — Here let us admire the *Addreſs* of this *Great Man* who projected the Settlement of the *Civil Liſt* as it ſtands at preſent, and the dutiful *Condeſcenſion* of that P——m——t who granted it in the very Manner the *Miniſter* would have it.

Having ſhewn then, that the Power of the late *Miniſter*, to commit the *Evils* complained of by the late *Opponents* to his Meaſures, aroſe chiefly from having the Management of a *ſeparated* Revenue, far more conſiderable than ever was known before, we will now enumerate the principal Articles of the Complaint, or rather the National Complaint, that it may be ſeen how far the Grievances complained of had been removed, or what Endeavours had been uſed for removing them, during the tedious Continuance of the late S——n. I take this Method to be the moſt regular, as well as moſt equitable, for inquiring into the Conduct of our preſent *Guardians*, which moſt of them have been of the *Oppoſition* to the late Miniſter.

The *Opponents*, in the two laſt P——m——ts particularly, were thought to conſiſt of two diſtinct Parties, though, with regard to the Oppoſition to the late *Miniſter*, they conſtantly united, except on the late memorable *Motion* for removing him from the *Adminiſtration*. One of theſe Parties, who, to do them Juſtice, oppoſed moſt Miniſtries ſince the *Separation* of the *Civil Liſt* Revenue, ſeemed to have had no perſonal Diſlike to the late *Miniſter*, and oppoſed him only on a Suppoſition, that his Conduct was ſubverſive of the Conſtitution, the Influence, Trade and Happineſs of the Nation; whilſt the *other*, who had been lately diſobliged by the *Miniſter*, ſeemed to have oppoſed more from Envy, Pique and Reſentment, than from Principle, or Patriot Regard for their Country. I don't take upon me to ſay, that this Deſcription of the *Opponents* to the late *Miniſter* is ſtrictly reſembling, though it be ſuch as has been drawn of them by many during the Oppoſition: But the Sequel will ſhew with what Truth they were thus diſtinguiſhed and pictured. — But the Grievances complained of by the Nation in general, as well as by the *Opponents* to the late Miniſter, were principally theſe:

That a large Body of *ſtanding Forces* were unneceſſarily kept on Foot at a vaſt Expence, and in Breach of the ancient Conſtitution: —— That many *Laws* were continued, and ſome lately enacted, that bore hard on the *Freedom* of the Subject; and that the *Septennial* Act, in particular, was a Grievance which was productive of moſt of thoſe Hardſhips felt and complained of: —— That many Laws were wanting for the further Security of the *Liberties* of the Subject, and particularly Acts for limiting the Number of *Place-*

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men in the *Houſe of Commons*, for the more effectual reſtraining the *Partiality* of Returning Officers, and for guarding againſt the ill Effects of ſecret and temporary *Penſions*:—That the *Trade* of the Nation was ſacrificed and neglected, and particularly, that the Staple, the *Woollen* Manufacture of the Kingdom was greatly diminiſhed by the exceſſive Burden of Taxes which affected it, and from the clandeſtine Exportation of *Wool* to our foreign Rivals:—That the Intereſt and the Glory of the Nation was conſtantly ſacrificed by ignominious *Treaties*, and momentary Expedients, to the private Intereſt of the *Miniſter*, or to *a foreign Concern*:—That a Majority in the Houſe of C———s, gained by *Corruption*, prevented all *Inquiries* into the Conduct of the Miniſter, or the obtaining ſuch Papers, or other ſuch Lights as were neceſſary to prove his Male-adminiſtration, and bring him to Juſtice:—That our *national Debt* was not diminiſhed, though our Taxes continued; and that the *ſacred Fund*, appropriated for the Diſcharge of this heavy Debt, was annually applied to other Purpoſes:—That our Expences were as large, during a long Interval of Peace, as when we had a War to maintain againſt the powerfulleſt Crown in *Europe*:—That the War with *Spain* was managed very weakly and negligently, if not corruptly, and even treaſonably; and that the *Convention* with that Crown, antecedent to the War, was eſſentially injurious to the Nation, both in its Honour and Intereſt, and contradictory to the Reſolutions of Parliament:—That a former Treaty with *Spain*, that of *Seville*, was as pernicious, if not more ſo, than the *Convention*; and that the *Treaty* of *Hanover* was more pernicious, if poſſible, than both:—That the *Means* of Corruption was increaſed in the Hands of the late *Miniſter* beyond what it ever was before:—That he employed ſuch *Means* towards ſapping the very Foundation of the Conſtitution, that is, in corrupting the L—giſl—re; and that this ſuperabundant *Means* for *corrupting* aroſe principally from an enormous *Civil Liſt* Revenue, which the Miniſter did employ to the Subverſion of the Conſtitution; and might, without Apprehenſion of being puniſhed, as the Diſtribution of the ſaid *Civil Liſt* Revenue was not cognizable by Parliament:—That the Article of *Secret Service* was become ſo monſtrous, during the late Adminiſtration, as to threaten the very Props which ſupported the Conſtitution.—In ſhort, that there was a general Combination of all the Offi—rs, civil and military, under the C———n, for deſtroying the Conſtitution, and ſubjecting a free People to the arbitrary Will of the *Miniſter* or ————.

Theſe were the *Grievances*, or Part of them, of which the Nation complained, and to redreſs which the *Oppoſition* to the late *Miniſter* was ſet on Foot, and ſupported to the very Hour of his laying down his Employments. Let us now examine what Steps

were taken by thoſe who inveighed moſt againſt the late *Miniſter*, as principal Author of thoſe Grievances, after his Retreat, and their ſtepping into his Poſts and Power. Let it be obſerved however, that we are here to examine their *Legiſlative* Conduct chiefly, which falls more directly under our preſent Conſideration than their *Miniſterial*.

The Reader muſt not expect, in this Examen, a Journal or Diary of the Proceedings of the late *Seſſion*, which would be as uſeleſs as inſipid; much leſs ſhould he expect to be entertained with a dry Narrative of the Struggles of the *Miniſter* and his *Opponents* before he reſigned. Theſe Matters are ſo freſh in every Reader's Memory, that it would be a kind of Inſult to him to offer to call them to his Mind at ſo ſmall a Diſtance of Time. We ſhall enter into a Diſcuſſion of far greater Conſequence to him in particular, and his Fellow-ſubjects in general: We ſhall trace the *Oppoſition* to the late *Miniſter* down from its Source, whence it will appear which of the two *Parties* joined againſt him, acted upon the Principles of *Patriotiſm*, and which from *Envy*, *Self-intereſt* and *Reſentment*. Such an Enquiry is of the utmoſt Importance to a People that are, from the Nature of the Conſtitution, under a Neceſſity of following, and reſting their Happineſs on the *Probity* of one or other of theſe two Sets of *Leaders*.

Tho' I am an Enemy to Party-diſtinctions, which were firſt ſet on Foot and continued ever ſince by bad Men for bad Purpoſes; yet, for Method's ſake, I am obliged to diſtinguiſh the Parties of the late *Oppoſition*, by the old Appellations of *Tories* and *Whigs*. From the Induſtry of deſigning Men heretofore, the Publick were inclined to think, that *Whiggiſm* implied *Reſiſtance*, and *Toryiſm*, *Non-reſiſtance*, to all Encroachments, by either the *Regal* or *Miniſterial* Power: But, upon what Truth this *Belief* was founded, will beſt appear from the Conduct of the two different *Parties* that join'd in the *Oppoſition* to the late *Miniſter*, both before and after his *Reſignation*.

Whilſt the whole Body of the *Whigs* were united with Sir *R——t W——le*, there was an *independent Party* which oppoſed, *not all* his Meaſures *indiſcriminately*, but ſuch only as ſeemed injurious to the *Freedom* and Happineſs of the Nation. This Party, for Diſtinction's ſake, we will call the *Tory*, tho', from the exact Conſiſtency of their Conduct to this Time, it muſt be admitted, that they have taken up the *Principles*, if ever they had them not, of their aſſociate *Whig* oppoſing Brethren.—About the Year 1725, the *Miniſter*, unable to ſatiate the *Avarice* and *Ambition* of each *Pretender* of his Party, was deſerted by many; who, the better to be revenged of him, join'd the *independent* Squadron that had con-

conſtantly oppoſed all his Meaſures of *Oppreſſion*, as has been obſerved above.

After the Junction of the diſcontented *Whigs* with the *Tories*, the Oppoſition to the *Miniſter* became a quite different Thing from what it had been: For with the *Confederates* it ſeemed to be an unalterable Maxim, Never to divide among themſelves upon any Meaſure that could diſtreſs the *Miniſter*, but to oppoſe *all* his Meaſures *indiſcriminately*, in order to deſtroy him; whilſt the old *Opponents* (the *Tories*) contented themſelves with oppoſing ſuch of his Meaſures only as tended to the Subverſion of the *Liberty* and Happineſs of the Publick. But ſuch was the infatuated Conduct of the *Miniſter*, that there were but very few Inſtances, from the *Separation* of the *Whigs* to his *Reſignation*, in which the *old Band* could have any Colour for leaving their new Confederates: There were, however, ſome; but that of the memorable *Motion*, for the Removal of the *Miniſter* in the laſt Seſſion of the laſt Parliament, was the moſt conſiderable.

So much has been ſaid of that *Motion*, and the Deſertion, as it was called, of the *old Opponents* from the *new*, in that Inſtance, that it would be making too free with my Readers for me to entertain them here on the ſame Subject; wherefore I ſhall only obſerve, that I always looked upon the Conduct of the *Tories*, on that important Occaſion, to have been not only wiſe and conſiſtent, but a Point concerted and premeditated. The Wiſdom of it appears in the Conſequence, it being demonſtrable, that the vaſt *Majority* with the *Miniſter*, on that Queſtion, had lulled him into a *Security* that helped more than even the Oppoſition to the Diſtreſs which obliged him to reſign. And of its being a Work of Premeditation I could give a Proof, if I were at Liberty, to which one of the moſt violent *Motioniſts* was no Stranger for ſome Days before the *Motion* was made.

The laudable Warmth with which the *Tories* exerted themſelves in the late general *Elections*, and their Steadineſs and Uniformity throughout the late *Seſſion*, leaves no Room to doubt that their Conduct, with regard to the *Motion*, was ſhaped with a View to the Welfare of their Country. They had the *Removal* of the *Miniſter* in View, on a Suppoſition that he was an Enemy to the Publick; and believed, as it happened, that it might be compaſſed ſooner by voting with, than againſt him on the *Motion*: But could they have ſuppoſed, that the Removal of one *bad Miniſter* was making way for many infinitely *w*——, or, that the moſt implacable of his *Opponents* would have been the ſuppleſt and moſt cringing of his *Creatures*; I believe they would, as they ought, have taken *other Meaſures* for fixing the *Freedom* and Happineſs of their Country. Could the Nation have ſuppoſed ſo direct a Contradiction between

the *Profeſſions* and *Actions* of *certain Men*, when *in* and when *out* of Employment, I fancy they would have ſhaken off the Reliance on all the oſtentatious Profeſſors of *Reſiſtance*, however diſtinguiſhed, and have fixed their Hopes and Choice, in the laſt Elections, on thoſe who have always acted up to their Profeſſions, with regard to Liberty and Property.

If we look back for half a Century or more, we ſhall find the boaſting Profeſſors of *Reſiſtance* conſtantly ſtrengthening the Hands of the Prince, by *Armies*, *Revenues*, and *coercive Laws*, whenever they were employed and cheriſhed: And this does not appear to be the Caſe of a *few*, but of the *whole* collected Body, ſome virtuous Individuals excepted. Look back to the late Reign; examine the preſent; look back to the firſt eight Years of Queen *Anne*'s Reign; ſee the motley Reign of her Predeceſſor; and ſay, if you can, if this Portraiture be not drawn to the Life?

Obſerve, on the other hand, the Conduct of thoſe who have been falſely repreſented as bearing and abetting all the Encroachments of the Crown from Principle. View their *Reſiſtance* at the *Revolution*; view their Abhorrence of a *ſtanding Army* in all King *William*'s Reign; ſee the ſame virtuous, ſteady Diſlike of it in the latter Part of Queen *Anne*'s Reign, when they had the Power to continue a *ſtanding Force*, and when it would have been their *Intereſt*, if they were capable of an *Intereſt* ſeparate from that of the Community.

I am not, however, juſtifying the Conduct of the whole Body of the *Tories* indiſcriminately, ſome few, that went under the Appellation, having too often ſtooped to the Influence of Court-corruption; nor would I be thought to condemn the *Whigs* without Exception, ſince we have, even at this Time, an Inſtance of *Whig* Virtue, which does Honour to the Nation: I call the Virtue I am celebrating, that of a *Whig*, becauſe the glorious *Duke* who practiſes it was look'd upon as one of that Party; for no Reaſon, however, but becauſe he acted with them whilſt he thought they meant the publick Good. But what I contend for is, that, for half a Century paſt, or more, the *Tories* in general have been the warmeſt Aſſerters of the People's *Liberties* in every Shape; and the *Whigs* in general, on the contrary, the boldeſt Invaders of the People's *Liberties* and *Properties*, in every Reign, and every Inſtance.

If the ſervile Subſerviency of the *Whigs* be conſidered, it will be no Wonder why they have been cheriſhed and employed preferable to their *Tory* Fellow-ſubjects. Men that will fawn, flatter, and obey *implicitely*, will be always firſt in the Confidence and good Graces of a Court: But is *bowing* to a ſervile cringing *Miniſtry* ſo meritorious, as that a People, jealous of their *Freedom*, ſhould intruſt their *Liberties* and *Properties* with ſuch ſupple *Bowers*, when there

there are Men of tried Virtue to depend upon? As no private Man in his Senſes would put himſelf, his Fortune and Family, in the Power of a *Neighbour* that had *betrayed* all thoſe that had confided in him; ſo ought not a wiſe People to riſk their *Liberties* and *Properties* in ſuch Hands as have been known to have ſacrificed every thing to *private Intereſt*, whenever they have been veſted with Power.

If it be doubted, that the *Whigs* have conſtantly dropp'd the Publick, to increaſe the Power of the Crown, whenever they were employed; or, that the *Tories* ſupported the Rights and Intereſt of the People, when in and out of Power; let the Conduct of both be ſcrutinized aud examined.

The *Partition Treaty* in King *William*'s Reign, which has produced moſt of the *Evils* we have felt ever ſince, was the Handy-work of *Whig* Miniſters, whom a *Tory* Houſe of Commons had endeavoured to puniſh. The *Anticipations* of the *Revenue* in that and the ſucceeding Reign, which have entailed the preſent National Debt under which we groan, was of *Whiggiſh* Manufacture, and ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by the *Tories*. The *Septennial* Law, the *Riot* Law, all the manifold enſlaving Laws that regard the *Revenue*, are of *Whiggiſh* Growth. Such alſo was the memorable *Exciſe Scheme*, which, had it ſucceeded, would have rendered the *Miniſter* invulnerable. The *Waltham Black* Act, by which the Subjects are virtually *diſarm'd*; the temporary Suſpenſion of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, which endangers the *Liberty* of all Ranks of Subjects; and indeed all the coercive Laws, of which the People complain with Reaſon, are of the Begetting of our boaſting *Whig* Protectors, and were conſtantly and warmly oppoſed by the *Tories*. Who have continued an uſeleſs *ſtanding Army*, that has coſt the Nation above *Thirty Millions* ſince the Death of Queen *Anne?* Who have expended *many Millions* in unneceſſary *Subſidies* to foreign Princes, and the *Pay* of foreign Troops, ſince the Year 1715? Who have made many deſtructive *Treaties* ſince Queen *Anne*'s Death? And what were the Parliamentary *Majorities* that gave them Sanction? Who have ſquandered the National *Revenue* in corrupting the *Electors* and *Elected?* Who have continued our Debts and Taxes, and deſtroyed our Trade? In ſhort, Who ſupported the late *Miniſter* for twenty Years together? And who have *ſcreen'd* him ſince his *Reſignation?* Were not they *Whigs*, the mighty Pretenders to *Patriotiſm?* Have not the *Tories*, in every Reign, every Seſſion, every Inſtance, and on all Occaſions, conſtantly oppoſed all thoſe big *Evils* we feel and complain of?—Tell me then, you deluded *Britons!* in whom ought you to confide? to whom intruſt your own *Freedom*, and that of Poſterity?

We

We have obſerved, that the *Tories* were early and ſteady in an *Oppoſition* to all Encroachments on the *Liberty* or *Property* of the Subjects, and particularly to ſuch of the Meaſures of the late *Miniſter*, as tended to endanger either. We have likewiſe taken Notice of the Diviſion of the *Whigs* about the Year 1725, and the Adherence, of the *Diſcontented* among them, to the *Tories*, till the late *Miniſter* was forced to a Reſignation. We will now caſt a curſory Eye on the *Conduct* of Both, from the *laying down* of the *Miniſter*, to the End of the late *Seſſion*, whence the *Views* and *Principles* of each Party will appear in the cleareſt Light.

No ſooner was the *Miniſter* compelled to reſign, but the *Tories*, in a Body, gave the earlieſt and warmeſt Proofs of their Zeal and Affection to his Majeſty's Perſon and Government; and, if they have not continued their Attendance at Court, 'tis not ſo much owing to the *cold Reception* they met with there from ſome *Courtiers*, as that they ſaw the ſame *Meaſures* purſued, which they had exclaimed againſt, and ſteadily oppoſed, during the Adminiſtration of the late Miniſter. Herein they acted conſiſtently; and, had their late oppoſing Brethren of the *Whig* Party followed their Example, there would have been an entire End to the late Miniſter's *ſecret Influence*, and *new and wholeſome Meaſures* would have been the Conſequence of a *Change of Hands*. —Now the real *Principles* of the *Parties* appear: The *Tories*, ever conſiſtent with themſelves, continue the *Oppoſition*, becauſe the ſame d——ve *Meaſures* are continued; but the late oppoſing *Whigs*, ſtill conſiſtent, join in the *Meaſures* they had oppoſed for *ſeventeen* Years ſucceſſively, becauſe they are admitted to a Share of the publick Spoil. Hence we may ſee how much more ſafe we are in relying on the *firſt* than the *latter*, who conſtantly have ſacrificed our *Intereſt*, whenever they have found their private Account in the Sacrifice.

Does not the Conduct of the late oppoſing *Whigs*, during the whole laſt *Seſſions*, prove indiſputably the Truth of the Aſſertion? Have they not openly oppoſed, or thrown cold Water, on every Motion, for the Relief or Security of the Subject? Have they not been more liberal to the C——n than ever *Commons* were before? Have they not granted above *ſeven Millions* of Money, and voted for near *Seventy Thouſand Land-forces*, beſides *Forty Thouſand Seamen*, without obtaining, or inſiſting to obtain, any one ſingle Article of thoſe *Claims of Right*, which the whole Nation cried out for, and expected? Did not the Chiefs of them, thoſe boaſting, late, *Whig* Oppoſers, ſpeech and vote againſt the Repeal of the *Septennial* Law, and againſt the Shadow of a *Place-bill*'s being in Force till *ſeven Years* after it paſſed? DID THEY NOT OPPOSE, OR EVADE, EVERY MOTION IN FAVOUR OF THE PEOPLE?

But

But was it not obvious to all Mankind, that it was not intended the firſt *Place-bill*, the *Penſion-bill*, and the *Indemnification-bill*, which all ſhared the ſame Fate, ſhould paſs into Laws, ſince they were not tacked to ſuch *Bills* as are ſeldom or ever refuſed? The whole Nation knew the *unequal Weight* in the other Houſe, which it was neceſſary to counterpoiſe, and which, however, was impracticable by any other Means than *Tacking*; but this only ſalutary Method of carrying Points, eſſential to the *Happineſs* of the People, was no ways conſiſtent with the *Views* of the late *Whig* Oppoſers, now become *Miniſters*. They oppoſed only to unhinge the late *Miniſter*, that they might ſtep into his Places and Power; and the *dear Goal* once arrived at, their ſole Buſineſs was to *ingratiate* themſelves, the better to continue their *Influence*. Let their warmeſt Friends point out one ſingle Inſtance, ſince their ſtepping into Power, of having acted up to the *Character* they perſonated whilſt they *oppoſed* the late Miniſter, and I myſelf will mount the *Roſtrum* to trumpet their Praiſe; nay, if they will ſhew any one Advantage the Nation has got by the *Change*, I will become their Advocate. More, if it can be ſhewn, that *Self-intereſt* had not always, as now, been the predominant Paſſion of *Whigs*, at all *Times*, and in all *Inſtances*, I will be dumb for ever.

Since we can trace no *Benefit* accruing to the Publick from the late *Change* in the Miniſtry, let us examine, whether or no our Condition be not worſted by the *Mock-victory* obtained over the late *Miniſter*: I ſay *Mock-victory*, becauſe it is evident, that the late *Miniſter* has undergone no other *Change*, than being eaſed of the *Fatigue*, whilſt he enjoys the full *Exerciſe* of Power.

While the late *Miniſter*'s Power had a *viſible* Exiſtence, we knew whom to charge with Male-adminiſtration; we could not be at a loſs where to fix our Attack: But now the Caſe is quite different, he is inveloped in a Cloud, tho' the *Primum Mobile* of the Adminiſtration, and, conſequently, can't be come at; and his Miniſterial *Slaves* collectively can't regularly be made accountable; nor is there any one of them conſiderable enough to be pointed at ſingly: So that, by the late *Change*, we have loſt the only *Mark* we had to emit our Reſentment and Juſtice at, without acquiring any in its Room: But the *Exchange* of Hands is attended with a worſe Conſequence, as one gorged *Leech* is infinitely leſs noxious, than many ſtarved hungry *Blood-ſuckers*. The *Covetous* are never the leſs *hungry* for having large private Properties.

I have ſhewn what the Nation expected from the late *Whig* Oppoſers; but I need not take Pains to ſhew how ſhamefully they have *deceived* us; the late *Seſſion* proves their *Deceit* but too evidently: It proves, that they *oppoſed* ſolely to acquire Power; and that,

that, their *Avarice* and *Ambition* once ſatiated, they drop their C—ſt——nts. Their Conduct, during the late *Seſſion*, is the ſtrongeſt Proof of what we have aſſerted, *viz.* that *Britons*, if they would tranſmit *Liberty* and *Affluence* to Poſterity, muſt not ſupport a Set of Men, that have eternally ſacrificed every National Conſideration to *Self-intereſt*.

If there be any ſuch Thing as *publick Virtue* remaining amongſt us, 'tis certainly with thoſe whom the *Whigs* have branded with *non-reſiſting* Principles. The *Tories*, if ever they gave Room for the Imputation, which I think they have not, have taken up the *Whiggiſh* Principles; and the *Whigs* have conſtantly acted, whenever in Power, on thoſe ſlaviſh Principles they would invidiouſly impute to the *Tories*. The leaſt Reflection will convince the Reader of theſe Truths. They are *Truths* of the utmoſt Importance to a *Briton*, particularly at this Juncture, when our Circumſtances are worſe, and our Caſe is become more deſperate by the late *Addition* to the Strength of the C——t *Whigs*.

I ſhall conclude with recommending *Unanimity* to all who wiſh the real Proſperity of theſe Nations. Let us watch the Motions of our *open* Enemies, and guard againſt the Machinations of our *ſecret*, by ſlipping no Opportunity, not the moſt minute, of promoting the *Intereſt* of thoſe who have hitherto appeared to be our *real Friends*. The *Whigs* have failed us conſtantly, and deceitfully failed us, therefore have not the leaſt Title to our *Confidence*. If we muſt *depend* on any, let it be on the *Tories*, who have not deceived us, and I believe never will deceive us.

F I N I S.